

FILED 203

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

1. Prior to late June 1952, the "Iosef Stalin" 1 Sofia Guards Division was located in the barracks installation situated on Fourth Kilometer Chausse, southeast of Sofia, on the northeast side of the road to Plovdiv.
2. The barracks installation on Fourth Kilometer Chausse was completed after the war. It was formerly called the Slavsko Trunski Kaserne and, at the time of the observations, was usually referred to as the Sofia Division Barracks. The barracks installation included the following buildings:
  - a. A fuel dump, on the western side;
  - b. A motor vehicle and gun shed, on the western side;
  - c. A 1-story building, on the western side, housing an officers' mess, a kitchen, a library, and a movie theatre;
  - d. A 5-story building, on the southern side, used as a barracks;
  - e. Two 1-story buildings, located on either side of the entrance to the installation and in front of the 5-story barracks building; these two buildings house the guard rooms and the office rooms of the counter-intelligence officer;
  - f. A 3-story hospital building, on the eastern side;
  - g. A 1-story barracks building containing a large enlisted men's kitchen, on the eastern side;
  - h. A 1-story barracks building which belonged to the artillery officer candidate school, on the eastern side;
  - i. An additional fuel dump, exact location not known; and
  - j. An unidentified number of tank sheds, gun sheds, storage rooms and repair shops; exact location not known.

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(Note: Washington Distribution Indicated By "X"; Field Distribution By "#".)

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- 25X1 3. [REDACTED] the 1 Sofia Guards Division, commanded by General Anev (fnu), about 50, was subordinate to 1 Army which was stationed in Sofia. In the spring of 1952, Colonel Rusi Rusev, a member of the staff of 1 Army headquarters, known to [REDACTED] stated that he was inspecting the 1 Guards Division. [REDACTED] Guards Division included the following:
- a. One division headquarters;
  - b. Two infantry regiments, presumably;
  - c. One tank regiment;
  - d. One motorized artillery regiment;
  - e. One antitank regiment;
  - f. One supply section; and
  - g. One divisional hospital.
- 25X1 [REDACTED]
4. Divisional headquarters were located in the center section of the barracks on the southern side of the barracks installation. [REDACTED] believed that the staff of the division headquarters included the division commander, a deputy commander, a political deputy, a counter-intelligence officer, and a Soviet colonel and a Soviet field grade officer who were detailed to the staff as military advisers. [REDACTED] learned [REDACTED] that a Soviet military advisers' department was in existence. The majority of the officers of the divisional headquarters, approximately 30 officers, took meals in the officers' mess and the others at home.
- 25X1 5. The regiments which, [REDACTED] were two infantry regiments, were housed in the western section of the barracks building, on the southern side of the barracks installation. [REDACTED] thought that they were two because the 1 and 6 Infantry Regiments, which were formerly located in the infantry barracks in the Sofia area, moved to another post after World War II. The units were equipped with rifles, submachine guns, light and heavy machine guns, and mortars.
6. The tank regiment was located in a part of the eastern section of the barracks building on the southern side of the barracks installation. Approximately 30 tanks, referred to by the officers as T-34 tanks, were parked in the tank sheds.
7. The motorized artillery regiment was located in another part of the eastern section of the barracks building, on the southern side. According to a soldier of the regiment, the unit was the Army headquarters artillery regiment which was formerly located in the southeastern sector of Sofia. The regiment was equipped with two different types of guns. The guns of the lighter model were of approximately 120 mm., and were parked in the open, had two-wheeled gun carriages, and were towed by trucks. The guns of the heavier model, which were parked in the gun shed, had four-wheeled gun carriages and were towed by caterpillar tractors or wheeled prime movers. [REDACTED] estimated that 200 guns of various sizes were temporarily stored in the barracks installation. They were generally referred to as factory-new guns from the USSR. In May 1952, [REDACTED] learned from officers that these guns were distributed to various Bulgarian units.
8. The antitank unit was also located in a part of the eastern section of the barracks building on the southern side of the barracks installation. [REDACTED] observed 10 antitank guns of 60-80 mm. caliber.

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9. The supply section was in the single-story building on the eastern side, which contained an enlisted men's kitchen, and was in charge of the supply depots of the division.

10. The divisional hospital was in the 3-story building on the eastern side.

[REDACTED] the hospital has approximately 200 beds and was staffed with about 50 medical corps soldiers and 10 medical women auxiliaries.

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11. In early May 1952, the infantry units, the tank regiment, the artillery regiment, and the antitank unit were rotated to the summer camps of low wooden buildings. In the preceding years, they had returned to the billets at the post in October. The infantry units, the tank regiment, and the antitank unit were rotated to the summer camp Buchin Prokhod, near Malo Buchino (N 42-41, E 23-10), approximately 15 kilometers west of Sofia. The artillery regiment was rotated to the summer camp near Opitsvet (N 42-52, E 23-07), approximately 30 kilometers northwest of Sofia. [REDACTED] learned from officers that an artillery range was located in the vicinity.

12. The enlisted men of the infantry regiments of 1 Guards Division wore round caps or visorless garrison caps with a red, five-pointed star emblem at the front side, a blouse and ski trousers made of gray-brown fabric. Contrary to the rest of the Bulgarian infantrymen, whose service color was red, the enlisted men of the infantry regiments of 1 Guards Division wore blue service color, with blue cap bands, blue epaulets, blue patches and blue-bordered sleeve-cuffs. The officers wore Soviet-cut uniforms made of green fabric and including breeches, blouses, and round caps. They wore red service color, with red cap bands, red patches, and red bordered sleeve cuffs.

13. The tank troops wore uniforms similar to those of the infantrymen. They had visor-type garrison caps equipped with a five-pointed star emblem at their front side and wore yellow service color. All members of the regiment wore the insignia of small tanks made of yellow metal on the left side of their breast. The tank troops also had a black full-dress uniform with yellow service color, with which the tank commanders wore a yellow whistle cord. The soldiers wore green shirts and black ties with the black full-dress uniform.

14. With the exception of the black service color, the artillerymen wore the same uniform as the infantrymen. The artillerymen wore black epaulets, black boots, and black-bordered sleeve cuffs.

15. The soldiers of the antitank unit wore the same uniform as the infantrymen except for the service color which was black.

16. The soldiers of the supply section wore infantry uniforms with red service color.

17. The medical corps soldiers and the medical women auxiliaries, the latter wore skirts, wore red service color, and on their patches a caduceus insignia. Physicians holding officers' rank wore blue service color and silver epaulets with a caduceus.

18. In May 1952, members of the 1930 and 1931 classes did active military duty with the 1 Guards Division and members of the 1932 class were inducted. Enlisted men served with the infantry for two years and with a number of other branches of the service for three years. The majority of the members of the division came from the Sofia area and from the first to the fourth recruiting districts.

19. In June 1952, approximately 100 enlisted trainees were trained as artillery officers at the artillery officer candidate school located in a 1-story building in the eastern section of the barracks installation on Fourth Kilometer Chaussee. They attended a 1-year training course which started annually in September. The trainees were green uniforms whose color differed from the usual gray-brown and, [REDACTED] wore black service color.

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20. Prior to June 1952, a barracks installation was located south of the barracks installation on Fourth Kilometer Chausse, on the southwest side of the Sofia-Durvenitsa (N 42-39, E 23-22) highway and west of the town. It included three or four 5-story buildings which were completed about 1951 and a large number of buildings which were still under construction. Security troops equipped with armored cars, guns, and motor vehicles including trucks with radio direction-finding apparatus were located in the installation. The unit, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] was subordinate to the headquarters of the security troops located in a 5-story building near the police headquarters on Lvov Most Square, at the corner of Slivnitsa Boulevard, in Sofia. The members of the security unit, except for the officers who wore breeches and visor-type caps, wore Army uniforms and ski trousers, and dark blue service color.

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